

the Pteridales by Pichi-Sermolli is now treated by Pichi-Sermolli as Ceratopteridaceae and, furthermore, has been removed from the Pteridales to form a monotypic order, Ceratopteridales. As a genus *Ceratopteris* has recently been placed in the Adiantaceae by Alston.² Ching³ referred it to the Ceratopteridaceae, and Copeland⁴ (p. 83) placed it in the Parkeriaceae. This is a typically troublesome case of priority rights. *Ceratopteris* was published by Brongniart in 1821, and *Parkeria* by Hooker in 1825. In 1825 Hooker published the family Parkeriaceae, based on his genus *Parkeria*, and about a hundred years later, Maxon, taking the older name *Ceratopteris*, raised the genus to family rank in 1926 as Ceratopteridaceae. The name Parkeriaceae has priority. Therefore, are the Ceratopteridaceae correctly named?⁵—G. Kunkel, *Las Palmas, Gran Canaria*.

FLORE LAURENTIENNE by Frère Marie-Victorin, 2nd Ed. 1964, completely reviewed and corrected by Ernest Rouleau. Les Presses de L'Université de Montréal, Case Postale 6128, Montreal 3, Canada. \$16.50 plus .25 handling.—According to the publisher's release the second edition of Flore Laurentienne is "completely reviewed and corrected" and "the species at present known in the vascular flora of Quebec are described and commented upon: 637 new species." "Complete keys to the families, genera and species." After comparing the second edition with the first, one concludes that the operative word is indeed "reviewed," not revised. The book size is now 6½ x 9½ instead of 8¾ x 11¼ and the text is 927 pages against 917 pages, although throughout most of the book the pagination is unchanged. The reduction in page size has been achieved by drastically reducing

² The Ferns and Fern-Allies of West Tropical Africa. London. 89 pp. 1959.

³ On Natural Classification of the Family "Polypodiaceae." Sunyatsenia 5: 201-268. 1940.

⁴ Genera Filicum. Waltham, Mass. 247 pp. 1947.

⁵ There is no rule that says that the names of Orders have to be based on the correct names of families, and therefore Ceratopteridales is a correct name, even though it is based on the incorrect family name, Ceratopteridaceae. On the other hand, since the names of Orders are exempted from the principle of priority, an ordinal name based on the family name Parkeriaceae could be proposed, if that were considered desirable.—[C.V.M.]

margins, slightly reducing figures and changing the type. However, if one is going to print a book so that each page ends at precisely the same word as before, it is then quite difficult to make additions. The 637 new species are added by mentioning them by name in very small print under the individual genera. Sometimes there is a word or two about some outstanding character of the species, and the distribution is given briefly. Since the keys and descriptions of the first edition are used, it follows that the 637 new species are not described and that keys to the species are not complete.

The pteridophytes are treated in 29 pages. In the first edition there were 22 genera, 64 described species and 16 cited species, whereas in this edition there are 23 genera, 64 described species and 24 cited species. The eight species added are: *Pellaea glabella*, *Woodsia obtusa*, *Cystopteris dickiana*, *Polystichum lonchitis*, *Dryopteris simulata*, *D. × boottii*, *Asplenium cryptolepis* and *Athyrium alpestre*. Using the second species as an example, the full addition reads—"On trouve aussi dans la région de St.-Armond, le *W. obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr." The additions are extremely brief. The intent in the first edition was to describe in detail all those vascular plants in the southeastern part of the province of Quebec which is the most densely populated and most accessible (p. 2-3 and Map A). This area did not include the interesting Gaspé peninsula. The cited species were those found outside the designated area. However, in the second edition with the method used to make additions, this distinction is lost.

Because the original format is used, the key for the genera does not include *Pellaea*, and since *Woodsia ilvensis* is the only *Woodsia* described, there is no key to delineate the other five species cited. Dr. Rouleau has made certain changes and corrections in names, e.g., *Equisetum fluviatile* for *E. limosum*, *Matteuccia* for *Pteretis*, *Dryopteris* for *Thelypteris* (although he uses *Dryopteris* to include oak ferns, beech ferns, marsh ferns and wood ferns), etc.

There is little point in this reviewer discussing the number of species that are recognized in *Botrychium* (high) and *Dryopteris* (low), and whether the designation *Dryopteris spinulosa* can encompass *D. intermedia* (2x), *D. spinulosa* (4x), and *D. campyloptera* (4x) together with their various hybrids, if one is really reviewing a book published in 1935.

Rouleau has changed the number of species of pteridophytes in the world from 7000 (first edition) to 9200, and yet he uses the same number of species in the second edition as the first under each of the families. One might ask where the 2200 additions came from?

The book is a useful one for Canadians as it is well illustrated and has fewer species to recognize than the general manuals for northeastern North America. Nevertheless, it is apparent that it cannot take the place of manuals which have keys to, and descriptions of, all 88 species, rather than just the 64 described. It is disappointing to purchase a book published in 1964, to find that the keys, descriptions and species concepts are those of 1935.—D. M. BRITTON, *University of Guelph, Canada*.

Notes and News

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.—Mrs. Frank Netzel, Route 1, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, is interested in corresponding with individuals or local groups of amateur fern growers. She would like to receive living plants suitable for growing out-of-doors.—D. B. L.

American Fern Society

ANNUAL MEETING.—Registration materials for attendance, housing details, and meal service during the AIBS meeting are printed in the March through June issues of *Bioscience* or may be procured by writing to AIBS Registration, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20016. Early registration (before July 29) is advisable.

The American Fern Society luncheon will be held in the University of Maryland Student Union at 12:00 noon on August 15, 1966. Please send a postcard to Dr. Russell Brown, Depart-